## FOUGHT WITH SCOTT.

The Gathering of Veterans of The Mexican War.

A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A Sketch of the Organization and Its Work-A Proposed Memorial Hall-Officers of the Body-Purposes of the

HE grizzled veterans of 1846, the men who took part under Scott and Taylor in a war whose history is filled with deeds of marvelous valor and whose result was the adding of Plains omain to the national territory, meet in reunion in this city today. It is the seventeenth annual reunion and is held in this city under the provisions of the constitution of the national association.

When the war with Mexico terminated in 1848 the army was disbanded, except the regular establishment, consisting of eight regiments of infantry, four of artillery and two of dragoons, the volunteers resuming their civil pursuits in the great body of population. About one hundred and ten thousand men were employed in his state legislature as lieutenant governor and the war, rank and file, during the period of secretary of state of his state and was in Conhostilities, extending from April 26, 1846, to gress from 1871 to 1873. July 4, 1848, when peace was proclaimed.

The discovery of gold in California in the year 1848 opened up a new field of adventure, and vast numbers of the discharged volunteers sought fortune in that distant land, where many of them still reside. In 1866, after the close of the civil war, Mr. Alexander M. Kenaday organized a society in San Francisco to assist his comrades of the Mexican war who required friendly aid in sickness and death, and his appeal was responded to with enthusiasm by several hundred members, who elected Gen. H. W. Halleck as their president. For about two years the drain on the association's treasury for eelemosynary assistance was quite heavy and the officers delegated their secretary, Mr. Kenaday, to visit Washington city and appeal to Congress for a branch soldiers home for the Pacific coast. In January, 1869, the Senate of the United States directed the Secretary of War to report a plan for the proposed home, which was accordingly done, but the commis-sioners of the national home were at that time inimical to the project and thwarted definite

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Kenaday determined, however, to not re turn to California without the branch home or its equivalent, and in 1873 he succeeded in enlisting the sympathy and influence of Gen. J. W. Denver, Gen. Albert Pike and other prominent veterans of the war with Mexico residing here in organizing a national association for the purpose of soliciting relief from Congress in the form of a pension to the survivors, as had been already allowed for the survivors of the war of 1812 with Great Britain.

ton city, with Gen. J. W. Denver as president and Mr. Kenaday as corresponding secretary, and invitations were extended to all veterans ary, 1874, to organize the national body, petition Congress for a pension and make arrange-ments for a national reunion at the Philadelphia centennial celebration in 1876.

The meeting in 1874 was a great success. bringing together many distinguished soldiers of the late war who had participated on both sides during the civil conflict, and affording them an opportunity to renew the fraternal re-

the Mexican war were finally successful. The act approved January 29, 1887, has admitted some 18,000 survivors and about 7,000 widows. who receive, after attaining the age of sixty-two years, \$8 a month during the remainder of their lives.

WHAT IS YET TO BE ACCOMPLISHED. The association has some objects to accom-

plish in this gathering besides the social pleasures incident to such occasions. Some of the things to be considered are outlined in the following words from an address recently issued by A. M. Kenaday, the general secretary of the national association:

"The story of the war of 1846-48 is full of thrilling and romantic incidents worthy commemoration, and the cause of the conflict has been most grossly maligned. Every participant, whatsoever his rank in the service, should feel a pride in transmitting to posterity a chronicle of the events, derived from the record, which inaugurated the golden era of American history. The acquisition of nearly a million square miles of territory, yielding incalculable wealth and placing our country at once among the foremost nations of the earth, through feats of arms that have no parallel in civilized warfare, are events in the career of any man who shared in that campaign which make him feel that his life's service has not been a failure. His children will also feel that they have inherited a title to be ranked with the best blood of the nation for all time to come.

"Besides the publication of the history of the war there are other projects for keeping alive the events of that period worthy of consideration. A memorial hall at the capital, with statuary and paintings to commemorate the heroes and incidents of the campaign, would be a lasting tribute to departed worth and an ornament to our city.
"Congress in 1851 generously donated the

money raised by Gen. Scott 'for the benefit of the army of Mexico' to the erection of a soldiers home in this District, but sadly neglected to provide a domicile for the men in whose special behalf that money was raised.
A proper representation of all the facts to Congress might induce that honorable body to appropriate the sum (about \$175,000, with interest since March 3, 1851,) toward the erection of a memorial hall in honor of the men to whom that money belonged without divesting the home, which is a nable institution, of any needs to perpetuate it. It is certainly a sad reflec-tion on the wisdom and justice of our national Congress to deprive nearly 19,000 survivors of 'the army of Mexico' of their legitimate rights, by laws and regulations that close the doors of the Soldiers Home to less than 100

survivors.

"The unfair discernination in the pensions paid to widows of L'exican veterans-\$8 dollars a month after they become sixty-two years of "find a mother-in-law age—while the widows of 1812 soldiers receive and draws a pension. \$12 a month, irrespective of age—is a subject that should be rung in the ears of Congress until it is remedied; but I must forego further ailusions to grievances in this connection."

THE OFFICERS. The present officers of the National associa tion are Gen. Jas. W. Denver of Wilmington. Ohio; first vice president, Gen. M. D. Manson, Crawfordsville, Ind.; secretary, Alex. M. Kenaday, Washington, D.C., and marshal, S. L. Mo-Fadin of Logansport, Ind. Besides there is a long list of vice presidents, representing the states and territories and the army and navy. The vice presidents for the District are Gen. Albert Pike and Judge Edward Lander; the army is represented in the list by Gen, Geo. W. Getty and Jas. Oakes; the navy by Rear Admirals Jouett and Case; the marine corps by Majs. Slack and Nicholson, and the revenue marine service by Capt. John McGowan and

Lieut, Wm. F. Rogers. Among the officers and members of the association are many, distinguished not only as soldiers but as leaders in the activities of civil



GEN, JAMES W. DENVER. Prominent among them, conspicuous physically by his stalwart form, is the president of the organization, Gen. Jas. W. Denver. Gen.
Denver was born in Virginia in 1817 and removed with his father's family to Ohio in 1830. He graduated from the Cincinnati law school,

practiced law at Xenia and also edited the local democratic paper there; removed to Platte City, Mo., and in 1847 raised a company (Co. H., 12th U.S. infantry) for the Mexican war, in which he served to the close, participating in the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino dei Rey, Chapultepec and the Garetas. He was an early pioneer of California, serving as state senator, secretary of state and member of Congress. Soon afterward he was appointed state senator, secretary of state and member of Congress. Soon afterward he was appointed commissioner of Indian affairs. President Buchanan appointed him governor of Kansas during the period of the bloody struggles between the settlers from different sections of the country, and he quieted the turbulence, which had not been lessened by his distinguished predecessors—Reeder, Geary and Robert I Walker. In the civil war he was an ert J. Walker. In the civil war he was ap-pointed a brigadier general by President Lincoln. After serving some time in Kansas he was ordered to report to Gen. H. W. Halleck at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. He advanced to Corinth, Miss., where he had command of all the railroads in that section and his force was increased to 30,000 men. Retiring to private life be accumulated a fortune in the practice of his profession. The beautiful "City of the Plains" (Denver, Col.) was named in his bonor. He divides his time between Washington and Wilmington, Ohio, where he owns a splendid

GEN. MAHLON D. MANSON. Gen. Manson of Crawfordsville, Ind., is one of the most popular orators of that state and is heartily beloved by the old soldiers. He was captain of company I in the Fifth Indiana

volunteers in Mexico.

At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted as a private, was at once made colonel of the tenth Indiana regiment and soon rose to the rank of brigadier general. He has served in



The man who is probably best known personally and by name to the Mexican veterans throughout the country is Alexander M. Kenaday, the general secretary, who practically founded the association and has directed its efforts. Mr. Kenaday was born in Wheeling in ad been already allowed for the survivors of he war of 1812 with Great Britain.

The plan was carried out by organizing the Association of veterans of 1846" in Washingfather, which ran on the western and southern rivers. While "type sticking" in New Orleans during an interlude in his steam boat experiresiding in the states and territories to send delegates to Washington on the 15th of Januyoung Kenaday's patriotism and he joined the first company of volunteers accepted by Gov. Johnson in response to Gen. Gaines' call for troops. His company was subsequently at-tached as "company B" to Col. Sam Mark's regiment, known as the Andrew Jackson regiment, and spent three months near Matamoras, Mexico. The regiment returned to New Orleans in August, 1846, and was disbanded. Mr. Kenalations which had existed between them in the day then joined the third dragoons, raised by old time when they fought together under the | Capt. Jack Duperu, and returning to Mexico participated as a sergeant in his company in almost The persistent efforts of the officers of the daily scrimmages with the enemy. His company being attached to Gen. Worth's command he took part in the famous battles around the City of Mexico. At the battle of Cherubusco Sergeant Kenaday and four of his comrades distinguished themselves by their prompt bravery in leaping into and unloading a huge Mexican ammunition wagon which was on fire, and stood in the road so as to check the advance of Gens. Worth and Pellow and their staffs. They took out package after package of cartridges that were getting so hot that it was difficult to handle them and threw them into a ditch. After the surrender of the City of Mexico Sergeant Kenaday, being furloughed, served for a time as an attache of the American Star newspaper in that city. After peace was established Mr. Kenaday returned to New Orleans and then was attracted by the gold excitement to California, and after many vicissitudes as a prospector settled down to the case as a printer and became in course of time prominently identified with the typograpical unions and for a time published a journal in their interest. It was while in California that he took the lead in the active measure that re-sulted in the organization of the associated veterans of 1846, and it was as their delegate that he came to this city in 1868. Since then he has made his residence here, having been engaged in advancing the interests of the as-



SAMUEL L. M'FADIN. Corporal McFadin, company G. first Indiana volunteers, the marshal of the association, is extremely popular with the membership throughout the country. He was born in Lancaster, Ohio, October 4, 1826, but has resided nearly all his life in Logansport, Cass county, Ind., where he was many years county The aim of his life mainly has been to



GEN. ALBERT PIKE. Gen. Albert Pike, whose name has been associated with the organization from the beginning, is one of the vice presidents from the District of Columbia. Gen. Pike's herculean form and his striking face and head, with its long locks and flowing beard, now whitened by the snows of age, are familiar to the citizens of Washington, among whom he has made his home. Despite his eighty years his erect figure, ruddy face and bright eyes bespeak a health and vigor that many a younger "vet-eran" might envy. Though educated for the law he spent much of his time in his earlier years in explorations in the west, in journal-ism and in literary work. As a lawyer he made a high reputation in the southwest. During the Mexican war he commanded a squadron in ent of Arkai was at Buena Vista, and in 1847 rode with forty-one men from Saltillo to Chihuahua, receiving the surrender of the city of Mapimi on the way. He served in the civil war or confederate side as a brigadier general. He has resided here nearly all the time since the war, devoting his time chiefly to literature and to the Masonic order, in which he holds exalted

UPON VIGOROUS HEALTH and a rugged constitu

GRACES OF MAIDENS.

Young Ladies Who Are Prominent in Society.

FAVORITES IN WASHINGTON.

Popularity of Miss Florence Miller-Secretary Rusk's Daughter-Representative Scranton's Family - Miss Lida Scranton as a Belle,

Written for THE EVENING STAR

The cabinet circle of the present administration is peculiarly fortunate in the number of beautiful and accomplished young ladies who assist in the home duties and pleasures and who during the season of gayety participate in the drawing rooms which contribute so much to the delights of polite intercourse. MISS FLORENCE MILLER.

Miss Florence Gertrude Miller, the winning daughter of the law adviser of the President, inherits a large share of the conservatism of her parents in their relations to the varying conditions of life. Miss Miller came to Washington with her father when the administration was formed and remained here some



of the family to the capital, while her mother was preparing the household effects of the old home in Indiana. Miss Miller 'as entered her twenties. She enjoyed every op, "tunity to secure a superior education both at th. home schools at Indianapolis and at New l'aven. she entered society informally before she came to Washington and therefore was not a stranger to the brilliant special entertainments at the executive mansion during the spring and debut, has been of great assistance to to her mother in her social duties. The chief accomplishment of the daughter of the Attorney General is her musical training and vocal gifts. Her voice has been cultivate with great care. In the quieter enjoyment of the friends of the home circle she contributes large share to the attractions of this interesting household. Miss Jessie Miller, a younger daughter, beginning her teens, is also an exceedingly bright girl.

MISS MARY RUSE. The junior member of the cabinet, officially speaking, is also surrounded by an exceedingly interesting family of sons and daughters in his Wisconsin and Washington homes. His eldest daughter, Mrs. Craig of Veroqua, is president



of the Woman's relief corps of the Grand Army of the Republic. Miss Mary Rusk, the younger, is greatly admired here for her beauty and ac complishments. She inherits the literary instinct of her mother's family, Mrs. Rusk herself being within the range of consanguinity with Bjornson Bjornstene, the celebrated nov-

Mrs. Rusk speaks the Scandinavian language, which she acquired as a young girl in Christiana, the city of her nativity, and has ever since kept it fresh in her thoughts as a memory of the land of her ancestors. Miss Rusk presents a strong resemblance to the more beautiful types of the Scandinavian maidens, which she in herits from her mother's side of the family. Her manners are gentle and her conversationa powers strikingly entertaining. She is a universal favorite in the upper official circles.

MISS LIDA SCRANTON was one of the Pennsylvania congressional debutantes during the season of 1887. Her entree was the occasion of numerous festivities. which are well remembered by the fashionable world of that gay season. The return of Mr. Scranton to the House of Representatives reintroduced to the higher circles of the present season one of the most interesting fam its gay life. Miss Scranton is descended on



both sides of her house from families of interesting historic renown. Her father benecticut, who established themselves in that section of Pennsylvania embraced within the region claimed by the province of Connecticut under her original charter and on a tract of land which today is the site of that populous industrial center which bears the family name

ON HER MOTHER'S SIDE she is the great granddaughter of Secker Meylert, a native of Cassel, Prussia, in the picturesque valley of the Fulda, and an associate in banking operations with the earlier Rothschilds. Secker Meylert as a youth passed his educational years in Paris and became acquainted with Napoleon Bonaparte, then also a young man. Young Meylert was master of eight languages and was a marvel at accounts, being able to cast up six columns of figures at once. He married in Cassel the beautiful daughter of a prominent resident of that city. resident of that city. His financial connec-tions, however, often took him to Paris, where he renewed and strengthened his relations with conquering general of the French armies, the first consul, the emperor and the exile of St. Helena. At the bloody battle of Friedland Secker Meylert served on the staff of Napoleon as volunteer aid. When Napoleon was overpowered by the comwhen Napoleon was overpowered by the com-bined armies of Europe M. Meylert became separated from his imperial friend, and unable to remain in France under the new order of things settled in the United States at Montrose, things settled in the United States at Montrose, in the state of Pennsylvania, where he purchasad a large tract of land. The wife of Secker Meylert remained in Europe. After some years a separation was arranged, with financial settlements. Thus released, by mutual consent, Mr. Meylert married Abigail Nichols of Montrose, daughter of a deacon in the Baptist church. Gen. Amos Meylert, born at Montrose, was the son of this union.

At nineteen years of age Gen. Amos Meylert married Miss Anna C. Dennis of Montrose, who was then a beautiful maiden of sweet sixteen, in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre. Ada Meylert.

in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre. Ada Meylert. the wife of Representative Scranton and mother of the heroine of this interesting narrative of family history, was the daughter of this marriage. After his marriage Gen. Meylert made his home in Beaver. He became interested in the exploration of the coal and iron resources of the country and of the building of railroads. In these enterprises he amassed a fortune. While residing at Beaver Mrs. Scranton attended the Green of the country and of the building of railroads. while residing at Beaver Mrs. Scranton attended the Greenwood institute at New Brighton, where she completed her education. The embarrassment of the banking house of Mason, Meylert & Co. took Gen. Meylert to Scranton, where he assumed charge of the business of the firm until his death.

The marriage of Gen. Meylert's daughter to Joseph Scranton was a notable event in social circles at the county seat of Lackawanna. The beautiful girl who is so much admired in the polite circles of Washington was born there

and after her girlhood education finished at Amherst, Mass. Her father entered the House of Representatives with the Forty-seventh Con-gress in 1881, but it was at the close of the Forty-ninth Congress when Miss Scranton entered the gay circles of Washington life, under the guidance of her mother, who was a leader among the ladies then, as now.

THE LADIES OF THE HOUSEHOLD of Representative Scranton during the present season embrace three generations, Mrs. Gen. Amos Meylert, Mrs. Scranton and Miss Scranton. the youngest representative of the blood of Secker Meylert, being the fourth in direct descent. Miss Scranton is a tall brunette, with beautiful eyes and graceful figure. She is a dashing horsewoman, enjoying a gallop on her own steed every day. Miss Meylert, her cousin, is

passing the winter with her.

MISS MARIE MOORE. Among the debutantes of the families of the navy is Marie Henderson Moore, daughter of Passed Assistant Engineer W. Sturtevant and Virginia Henderson Moore. She was born at



Pa., with the highest honors, having been the valedictorian of her class. Her father is Rev. Josiah Moore, a noted family in the annals of the old colony of Massachusetts bay, and gradthe navy which left the Annapolis naval academy in 1868.

The debutante's mother is the only daughter of Brigadier Seth Eastman, one of the best-

known officers of the old army.

The marriage of Virginia Henderson to
Passed Assistant Engineer Moore was one of the pronounced social events of the administration of President Grant. The intimacy between the President and Col. Eastman, who were comrades in Mexico and during subsequent military services, was very close. The President and Mrs. Grant, Secretary Fish and wife and many of the most distinguished personages in official and social life thronged Epiphany church during the nuptial ceremonies and attended the reception which followed. The debutante inherits many of the gifts of her distinguished parents and is one of the favorites in the circle of the debutantes of the

MISS MARY FORBES BLOUNT, one of the brightest young ladies in fashionable circles, a thorough linguist, a daring horse woman, began her school days in Wansville, Ind., where her father is an extensive manufacturer. His wealth, however, has enabled him to pass much time in Europe with his



his home in Washington, having in contem-plation a spacious residence on the hills north of the capital. Miss Blount closed her education in the United States at one of the fashion able schools of Washington. With her parents she then passed a year at Tours studying French and another year in school at Geneva. The family returned to their native land in 888 and since have resided in Washington. The first Blounts of this family settled at Salem, Mass., in the colonial days.

Miss Blount is a tall, fine looking maiden,

closing her teens. She is unusually bright in her mental powers and shows striking polish of manner. She is a young lady of original ideas and therefore is very entertaining in society.

DEFENCE OF THE SMALL BOY. He is Not so Selfish as is Alleged, as This Will Illustrate.

EOPLE have a way of saying that the small boy is a selfish animal. Just as the infant unborn passes through stages of primary development, which uccessively represent, after a fashion, various lower animals, so the baby newly ar rived in the world bears a likeness, mentally speaking-at least so scientific men assert-to young chimpanzee, and the adolescent in his first pair of pantaloons strikingly resembles the typical savage of the wilds in his ways and inclinations. Being a savage, he is entirely selfish-for altruistic ideas come only with civilization. Such, at all events, is the notion of learned professors. To see what injustice it about him with an observant eye as he goes along the street.

ILLUSTRATED BY ROLLER SKATES. It is unfortunately the case that every small

boy is not in a position figancially to become the owner of a pair of roller skates. Only the exceptional youth enjoys such a possession. Does one, then, see these lucky fledglings of manhood skating about over the asphalt in proud consciousness of their superior means of pleasure and locomotion. Quite otherwise. One does observe roller skates in use on every hand, but it is rarely that a single small boy is found using two of them at once. Almost invariably he is seen sliding along on one skate with a succession of impulses conveyed by the other unskated foot. In his manner of going he resembles somewhat that curious bug which one beholds skiming about by aimless jerks over the surface of a still pond,

Now why should this be so? For what reason is it that the small boy so seldom has more than one skate? Simply because he has either lent the other skate to a companion or borrowed from him the one he has on. Thus you will ordinarily see these small boys skating in pairs, each with one skate, and so dividing the sport. Rarely does it appear that the owner of a pair of skates uses them both himself instead of sharing the pleasure with a friend.

ANOTHER PROOF. Who says, then, that the small boy is a sel

fish being? Why, only yesterday afternoon on Pennsyl vania avenue the beautiful sight was witnessed of three small boys devoting themselves ex-clusively to the gratification of a little companion, who was seated in the middle of the street with his feet held as high as possible in the air, while the trio of his friends pulled him cheerfully along by means of ropes attached to his legs, a long trail in the dust marking the path pursued by the rider, who was at the same time his own sled. How far this youth's mother might have been disposed to approve of this peculiar method of locomotion it is impossible to say; but, after all, that is not at all

he point.

Nobody seems to have been able as yet to satisfactorily explain the distortions in the pronunciation of words which small boys who sell newspapers are ordinarily addicted to. For instance, they never by any possibility cry "Star," but always "Stoy-ar!" or "Sty-ar!" They seem to prefer to make two syllables in their cries if possible; and yet, as a rule, they do not yell "Papers!" but simply "Papes!"

Montana Legislators Burn Things. Yesterday morning fire was discovered in the Granite block, Helena, Mont., and the building Was gutted. The fire was caused by fireblue would be pretty. This buff linen is diffiof France embraced 20,000,000 women. Happy legislature during their jollification over the wind up of the legislative session. The legislative journals, books and papers were destroyed. Losses: Helena clothing company, \$25,000; American express company, \$5,000; T. H. Kleinschmidt, on building, \$20,000, and

An artist went to sea to see What he might see at sea to draw. He only saw what all may see— The sea was all the artist saw. And when he saw he'd seen the sea, Proceeded he the scene to draw.

And since his scene I often see
I've seen the sea the artist saw.

The Beauties of Foliage Plants For The House.

EFFECTIVE PLANT SETTINGS.

How to Make Them at Small Expense-Suitable Colors For a Young Lady's Room-Drawing Room Ac-

> Written for THE EVENING STAR. F all the pretty customs which add

to the beauty and grace of a house

that of having growing plants about

is one of the most attractive. With-

in the past few years this fashion has

prevailed wonderfully, and the fancy is still with us-has even grown in the season just past. Everywhere in drawing rooms and halls, in niches, alcoves and bay windows there are lovely "green things growing." Cut flowers are always delicious to sight and smell, but are too fleeting in their beauty and too expensive for all to indulge in them. Blossoming plants are a peasure while in bloom, but seldom decorative after that period is past. The old-time flower stand with its graduated shelves, with only room for one flower pot on top, used to be the glory of a sitting room and the joy of its mistress. The plants as well as their arrangement are totally different from anything of that kind. Those whose attraction is in their leaves, and so always in the suitable stage to call forth admiration and pleasure, uated from the first class of engineer officers of are the favorites now. Palms bear off the palm! Their graceful beauty makes them the first choice for decorative effects. Small palms are not much cared for either, and it takes the growth of a number of years to bring one to a size that will make it suitable for ornament. Palms are expensive luxuries, too, as it is difficult to make them live and thrive through a summer here. The safest plan is to take them back to the green house for hospital treatment through the warm weather. The coal gas that comes through so many registers is the worst spoiler of beauty in plants. There are many pretty foliage plants, however, besides palms, which last a long time in good condition. A little common sense and observation will oftentimes counterbalance the lack of botanical knowledge in the care of house plants. Palms in their tree state grow in tropical countries, in sandy desert places sometimes, so naturally they do not require the amount of water that ferns do, for instance. Their natural home is along the banks of streams, and to keep them in good condition they should be watered well every day. The florist generally says to pour water on the roots, but a lady who has been successful with them always sets the ferns—especially the delicate maiden hair variety—into water for some time that has had the chill taken off. The dry, hot air of houses is so different from greenhouses that more water is required for them to flourish well. As naturally they grow petite. from damp ground with this treatment they can be kept a long time as fresh and green as possible, while tiny new sprays will spring up chiefly about the old roots. Nothing can be prettier or give more pleasure in the way of small plants than maiden hair ferns, but they

are generally mismanaged and so die soon after being brought into a house. PRETTY SETTINGS FOR PLANTS. A pretty plant must have a pretty setting before it is ready for display. Either the pot must be set into an ornamental jar or something must be devised to conceal the ordinary earthen pot in which it grows. The jars of different wares are in great variety and unless termik cure direct, without waiting for an illfor such an outside jar is made by tying cotton batting around the pots, fastening it with a ribbon sash as it were, which winds around the flower pot, and is tied in a square bow and ends in front. Still another device is to make by English people, we are told. They eat use of the ever-serviceable India silk, which is certainly a boon to the modern housekeeper. loaf of freshly baked bread, while it is still The idea is quite ingenious, and one can often use small "left overs" of silk in such a way as use small "left overs" of silk in such a way as size of your hand or smaller, and put these this. The form is a small tin bucket minus the into the oven and bake them a delicate brown. handles. Any size can be similarly used, but a small one with a fern is more suitable for the especially good with cheese. silken covering than a large one with plant of coarser foliage. A circular piece of cardboard a little larger than the bucket is covered with silk (or silesia would do) and to this is sewed a silk bag. Two rows of shirring are put in the lower edge of the silk, 11/2 inches apart, and the bag is attached to the pasteboard by both these shirrings, thus forming a little puff of silk, setting out from the bottom somewhat like a saucer, holding the pot in effect. At the top the silk is turned over to form a frill, which may be raveled to make a fringed edge or it may be edged with lace. Cords draw the bag up at the top, which tie on each side with loops and tassled ends. A plant set in such a dainty case would be a charming gift at any time, especially to an invalid.

AT ENGLISH DINNER TABLES a little growing fern is set at each corner, and it is a pretty idea and a good one to import; and such a cover seems well suited to inclose them. Ferns will grow in smaller pots than almost anything, so they are a good choice, but fine-mosses or little spreading vines are also good. A most economical form could be got by taking the empty cans tomatoes have come in, or the smaller ones that have enshrined the savory French peas. The silks will be equally effective whether figured or plain, the ones with designs scarcely needing lace to set them does to the small boy one has only to look off. For Easter remembrances these would be especially pretty, choosing for that occasion some plant in the perfection of bloom. Some spring-like flower—for instance, of yellow, with the outside holder covered with yellow silk and fine white lace edging the frill. A plant with pink flowers would be pretty, with its silken case of pink and white striped silk with a fringe as the finish to its frill, and soft pink silk cord high, but we must have it."—Philadelphia to draw it up. Already, with Lent scarcely begun, one's mind rushes ahead to Easter and its festival season, which has come to be a gift-ex-changing occasion only excelled by Christmas.

A YOUNG LADY'S ROOM. A young lady, who is contemplating a change of color in the decorations and furnishings of her own room, asks for suggestions in regard to the same, the only things settled being that a combination of buff and blue shall be the colors and that there must be a corner divan spread with a white fur rug and heaped with pillows covered with any and all tones of buff and blue. In fabrics these colors, well blended, are to be found in maybe the greatest variety in cretonnes; also in Morris velvets one sometimes sees lovely blending and design. An hour-glass table, with blue upholstery and deep valance of cream lace, would make one pretty object, as well as a useful one. Another larger table might have a square spread of either plain or figured goods, finished with tassel fringe in cottons, which correspond with the spread itself. Any pieces of furniture about the house that would suit in shape, if not in condition, could be confiscated and painted buffered myslectored in blue confiscated and painted buff and upholstered in blue. Any such fancy painting can be ordered at various placespaint shops or furniture stores-while a carpenter, with directions given as to size and proportion, will make the foundation for hourglass stand and divan.

IN THE INDIA SILKS and stamped batistes are many designs in the colors desired that could be used where light draperies would be effective. Several yards carelessly caught up here and there would make pretty mantel drapery, curtains for the windows or hangings for a dressing table. One of the pillows for the divan might be made for of the pillows for the divan might be made for the sake of variety in circular form. Any size one may wish is the guide as to circumfer-ence. The two colors in pongee silk or sateen are arranged in four sections, gathered all around the edge and drawn almost to a point in the center, where they are fastened by a rosette of the two colors. A frill two inches wide and hemmed goes all around. The back is plainly covered with a piece of the silk or sateen. For a pillow forty inches in circum-ference a yard of each color of the goods is re-

whenever such are necessary on bureau and blue would be pretty. This buff linen is diffi-cult to find at embroidery stores, but at lining departments of dry goods stores it can be bought, as it is used for facings for different things. Wash linens would be more suitable than silk for working on this material and some pretty effects might be secured in this way. The pin cushion may be square, with blue cover and buff embroidered top, with blue bows on the corners, or round, with blue plush top and silk frill, or it may be three cor-nered. The last shape is covered with silk and a Turkish doily cut in half makes the top cov-ering. A frill of lace around the edge and cord to head that, knotted at the corners, completes this style. way. The pin cushion may be square, with blue cover and buff embroidered top, with blue bows on the corners, or round, with blue plush top and silk frill, or it may be three cornered. The last shape is covered with silk and a Turkish doily cut in half makes the top covering. A frill of lace around the edge and cord to head that, knotted at the corners, completes this style.

Drawing ROOM ACCESSORIES.

No matter how pressic or far from the purely

to his fust wife, shure."—Texas Siftings.

Father Locke—"My son, what rank do you take in college?"

Yale Locke (proudly)—"Third in the batting average and first in fielding."—Mujord News and Advertiser.

Wiss Priscilla (aged forty)—"No, Edith, I don't believe in these early marriages. You'll have time enough to get sick of a man if you stay single for ten years longer."

Edith—"Time enough, suntie, but maybe no chance."—N. Y. Sun.

this style.

decorative an article may be it may not safely be considered exempt from duty in that line. some enterprising genius is sure to discover latent possibilities and to bring forward the apparently most incongruous things as drawing room accessories. There is seemingly no connection between bed posts and beautiful lamps, but one is now used to set off the charms of the other. lamps, but one is now used to set off the charms of the other. Posts from handsome old bedsteads, which are sometimes to be found in "lots" at second-hand shops or that are stowed away in attics of old houses, are now being brought forth and used as pedestals. Some are handsomely carved and look well upholding a large lamp or branching palm. Another use made of them is for the outer corner supports of the ingle nooks so much liked about a dining room or library fireplace. When any family association clings to them such an adaptation is quite suitable. Even where there is no sentiment in the matter, if they are fine in themselves, the idea is a good one, fine in themselves, the idea is a good one, and an effective arrangement could be made in using the column for either purpose.

HOME MATTERS.

Practical and Seasonable Every-Day Suggestions for the Household.

A SPOONFUL OF STRONG VINEGAR in a kettle

of hot lard will prevent doughnuts from soak-THE TOUGHEST FOWL can be made estable if put in cold water, plenty of it, and cooked very slowly from five to six hours.

WHEN MAKING A CORNSTARCH PUDDING melt a lump of butter in the pudding kettle before putting the pudding into it. There will be less danger of the milk becoming scorched. To CLEAN OIL PAINTINGS first brush them, then wash them with warm milk diluted with water; rub with with a piece of flannel dipped in turpentine and then with a dry flannel.

ALUM WATER IS SAID TO BE A CURE for

frosted feet. Soak the feet for half an hour in a strong, hot solution of alum water; and if one application is not sufficient two certainly will do.

It is the Duty of Every Parent to isolate as far as possible any case of throat disease in the household until the patient is well. Adults with sore throats should refrain from kissing the little ones.

Some New Five O'clock Tea Cloths are like large pocket handkerchiefs with hemstitched borders; others have designs worked.

Free advantages. O. R BULLARD, Director, 322-1m.

MISS SUSAN ANDREWS RICE, VOCAL CULLYMAN ANDREWS RICE, V in a strong, hot solution of alum water; and if

in the corners in raised white or gold thread, in a very bold style. OLD CARVED CHERRY AND MAHOGANY bed posts, sometimes with curtains and tassels carved into their swelling tops, are being hunted up to make tall stands for hanging lamps

or pot plants, or to frame in, as a sort of newel-post, the settles that stand in cozy corners and which divide drawing rooms in two halves. TAPIOCA ICE. - Soak one cup of pearl tapioca over night; in the morning boil in water till it clears, adding one cup of sugar and a little salt. Have a ripe pineapple chopped (not very fine) and turn the tapioca and sugar over it while boiling hot; stir and turn into a mould to cool.

When cool eat with sugar, and cream. APTER COOKING A MEAL a person will feel tired and have no appetite. For this beat a raw egg until light, stir in a little milk and sugar, and season with nutmeg. Drink half an hour before eating. A raw egg well beaten and stirred into a glass of Igmonade is refresh-ing and helpful to one who has little or no ap-MARION HARLAND ADVISES those who use

what grocers catalogue as canned goods to always open the cans some hours before cooking the contents and empty into an open bowl, set in a cool place. This removes the close, airless, smoky taste. Drain the liquor from peas and beans, cover with fresh, cold water, and let them soak for two hours. It freshens them wonderfully. LACTIC ACID, which is not far off from the

beverage commonly termed buttermilk, has being doing the peptic wonders, is it announced? A good many people who are "out ness to have it prescribed for them. Est cially old and feeble people derive benefit from the churn's surplus. PULLED BREAD IS LIKED PARTICULARLY WELL

warm, pull the inside of it out in pieces the especially good with cheese. A CORRESPONDENT SENDS THE FOLLOWING

RECIPE: "Veal cutlet cooked in this way will be found as tender as sweetbreads: Divide the meat in pieces ready for serving, place these on a board and pound them well with a potato masher; then season with pepper and sait and dip in egg and either rolled cracker or sifted bread crumbs. Fry slowly, keeping the pan covered. When nicely browned lift the cover and pour into the pan a cup of cold water. Re-cover quickly and let the meat lie in the steam for a few minutes. Then thicken the gravy with browned flour, and let the cutlets simmer in it for a few minutes longer. Place the meat on a platter, pour the gravy through a strainer over it and serve."

To Polish Nickel Plating,-To polish nickel plating when it becomes dull use jeweler's rouge and fresh larn, or lard oil, applied to a piece of chamois skin. Rub the parts, using as little of the mixture as possible, and wipe off with a clean, slightly oiled rag, or some cotton waste. In many cases, perhaps in most, no preparation is needed to clean or polish nickel, a simple rubbing with chamois skin or very soft cotton being all that is required.

Saturday Smiles.

The sentences of many of our legislators are like some geological epochs—dreary wastes from period to period.—Philadelphia Press. Fashion plates show that short sleeves are of recent origin. A sort of nude departure, as it were.—Florida Times-Union.

"Times are hard," remarked Noah, as he gazed from the starboard side of the ark into the extemporized sea. "Even the water comes Press. A master once asked an old servant of his

who was much given to boasting: "Why are you such a brag?" The old colored man replied: "I cannot tell, boss, 'cepts it be that I belong to the biggest family in de state."— Richmond Religious Herald. A blow from a drunken man might be called

a whisky punch.—Binghamton Republican. Book Agent—"Sir, I have here a book—" Intended Victim—"Sir, I have here a gun." (Exit book agent.)—Chicago Journal.

To Inquirer-"You ask what the initial C. before Mr. Depew's name stands for. It used to be understood that it stood for Channey, but now they say it stands for Columbus. New York Tribune.

"M-m-y d-d-dear, I l-l-love you! W-w-will you be—" began Mr. M. Pediment, "That will do," replied the proud beauty. "I do not care to be wooed on the installment plan."—Har-An old lady who witnessed a production of

"The Merchant of Venice" many years ago went again recently to see the story of Shylock enacted upon the stage. Upon her return home she was asked how she liked it. "Waal," said she, "Venice seemed to have been spruced up some since the first time I saw it, but Shylock's just the same mean, ordinary thing he was forty years ago."—Harper's Magazine for

Hibernian nurse-"Arrah, wake up, wake up. Hospital patient (drowsily)—"What is it?"
Hibernian nurse—"It's time for your slaping
medicine, sir, so it is."—Boston Budget. Do not forget to buy camphor for your dress suit and sackcloth for your shoulders, that both may be ready for use by Wednesday.—Detroit Free Press.

Silence is golden; but it is the other fellow's silence that is meant, -Boston Transcript. A cold is a good deal like a horse car. A man can always catch one when he doesn't want it.—Yonkers Statesman.

If love is blind there is no use wasting gas on "Give me the brave," exclaimed she to her lover,
"And you may have the fair!"

He took her at her word—the trade was duly made—
Date fixed right then and there.

"Light at last!" was what the husband said when his young wife finally learned to make pies that he could eat.—Boston Gazette.

Neighbor—"I hear your master has married again and is taking a bridal tour."

Daddy Mose—"Don' know bout him takin' a bridle to dis un, boss; but he did tek a paddle to his fust wife, shure."—Texas Siftings.

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